WASHINGTON.

THEN SOUTHBER RELIEF BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES-THE APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS OF BANKRUFTCY-THE CASE OF COLLECTOR SMYTHE IN THE HOUSE-THE RESTORATION OF REBEL PROPERTY-THE NEW TORK AND BROOKLYN APPOINTMENTS-THE COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22, 1867. In the Senate to-day a joint resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of the Ruggles property adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, without the pre vious assent of the Legislature of New-York. It re quired special legislation to make the purchase with out such assent, as it is contrary to the provisions of a general law. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the importation, duty free, of agricultural implements designed for models and of works of art intended for presentation to the United States or any city or State. An amendment was tacked to it directing the discharge of all persons now employed in the collection of the direct tax in the Southern States. Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to amend the bankrapt law, by repealing the requiring the Registers of Bankbe appointed by the Chief-Justice. Mr. Conkling and others opposed the amendment, and it was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Chase is quoted as strongly in its favor, but the vote on referring it looks like a test vote against It. It goes to the Committee with an amendment from Mr. Anthony that the Bankrupt bill shall not go into effect until the 1st of June. The bill to sus pend the bill of last session, granting 75,000 acres of public land to the heirs of John E. Bouligny, was passed, after a few long speeches for and against it The number of new bills introduced in the Senate during the three weeks of the present session is equal

to that of the first three months of the last long

session. Most of them will sleep in Committee-rooms

The veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was expected to be sent in by the President and the members seemed to be merely killing time antil its arrival. It did not come, however, and a otion to adjourn over till Monday was voted down. It is expected to come surely to-morrow, in which tase Congress can adjourn on Monday. Bingham's bill to extend the Government charity through the Freedmen's Bureau to the starving Rebels in the Southern States was passed without further debate by a large majority. Bingham seemed highly pleased with his success over his soldier competitors, Butler and Logan. To-day Butler and Bingham appeared on the floor, talking together apparently in the most friendly manner. This naturally seemed very singular to those who witnessed the debate between these gentlemen yesterday, and who are not familiar with such occurrences. An hour was spent on Collector Smythe, the points at issue being whether the President should be asked to remove him, and, in case of refusal, he (Smythe) be impeached; or whether he should be impeached immediately, without a request for his re-Nothing new in the matter was public in the debate, and it was finally agreed to instruct the Committee of Public Expenditures to make an inquiry and prepare articles of impeachment, if in the judgment of the Committee he was guilty of misdemeanor. The Committee is given permission to sit during the recess of Congress if necessary. It is rumored that the Committee will report to-morrow in favor of impeaching Smythe in order that the Senate may proceed imme

Information has reached here from a trustworthy source to the effect that the Reconstruction ratifica on meeting held in Columbia, South Carolina, at of the most disgraceful character. No freedmen were present of their own accord with the exception of Beverly Nash, one of the speakers, and a few of his followers, who are known to the colored men generally as "Black Copperheads," Nash's speech was a repetition of former efforts in the same certain Rebel whites. He receives a salary from them, and is employed for no other purpose than to work against the influence of the Radical Union Leagues, which are in the control of white Unionists and freedmen, who denounce him as a malignant traitor to his race. He is a mulatto, and was a witness in the Bureau investigations made by Gen. Scott when Gen. Ely was removed from the charge of the Columbia District, at which time he gave testimony in direct contradiction to that of hundreds of other freedmen. Since then he has been entirely ignored by his colored brethren, and has found consolation in

the bosom of the white Rebels. There is no change in the political matters which affects New-York and Brooklyn appointments, and the applicants for the Naval Office, who have been so long sick with waiting, are "getting no better fast." Col. Wood is still here, and Gen. Slocum, who recently left in disgust, has suddenly returned and resumed his place in line, and the fight continues Congressmen Morrissey and Fox, believing that new candidate will have the virtue of novelty. are pushing the fortunes of Mayor Hoffman for Collector in place of Smythe, whom they hope to get rid of. Morrissey and Fox trustees to complete the mission of Oakey Hall and Recorder Hackett, whom ill-suc man is urged on the ground of his great personal popu cess drove back to their duties in New-York. Hofflarity and incorruptible antecedents, but no promise have been made to his seconds. The friends of Gen Brewster are firm in the belief that he can be con firmed as Collector of the Third District, while the supporters of Mr. O'Donohoe for Assessor, are waver ing in their allegiance to him. In case of his reject tion by the Senate, ex-Treasury Agent Kim ball will be a prominent candidate with such supporters as Senator Fessenden, ex-Senator Har ris, and many other prominent Radicals. The halls leading to the Senate Chamber are crowded with frightened candidates for confirmation, hungrily waiting for the Senate to go into Executive session, each one hoping yet fearing that his name would be acted upon. Not less than a hundred and fifty were thus waiting before the Senate door to-day. The Democratic New-York members held another informal caucus to-day in one of the House Committee rooms, and appointed another Committee to call upon the President to-night to present their grievances regarding the New-York City appointments, and their appropriation by Wood, Tilden, and

Gen. Saxton was examined at length to-day by the Judiciary Committee relative to the turning over of property in the possession of the Government to the Rebels while he was in command of the District of Charleston in South Carolina. He gave a very full statement of all the facts connected with it. He acted only upon direct orders issued through the War Department by the President of the United States. The amount of this property was very large, as it consisted of houses, lands, etc., which had been abandoned by the Rebels. All the property in the hands of the Treasury Agents, seized during the progress of the Rebellion, and which had been turned over to Gen. Saxton, was also surrendered to the Rebels by order of the President. The Committee have gone very fully into this question, and the evience thus far elicited shows that hundreds of mil lions of dollars worth of preperty has been turned

over to leading Rebels without any warrant of law.

The nomination of Mr. Goodwin as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, which was sent in yesterday, was considered by the Senate Commerce Committee to-day, but no conclusion was arrived at in regard to his case. It appears he was appointed at the in-Atance of Senator Buckalew and is a rampant Demoerat. If the President will now send in two good Republicans for the Surveyorship and Naval Office the Senate will confirm the new Collector. The

Senate Judiciary Committee have reported adversely on the nomination of Church Howe as United States Marshal for Boston. This is a virtual rejection. It

is understood that the President will now send Gen. Devens's name to the Senate, and he will be immediately confirmed.

The reason for the rejection of Col. James M. Moore for the vacant commission as Major in the Quartermaster's Department of the Regular Army, by the Senate a few days since, is at last known. The officer in regular line of promotion was Rufus Saxton, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, who is Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Regulars, and whose service dates from 1849, while Col. Moore originally entered the service in 1863. It is also said to be a matter of vindictiveness on the part of the President against Gen. Saxton, on account of his services in the Freedmen's Bureau. The Senate has resolved not to depart from the usual custom in this

case of promoting according to lineal rank. The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the question was referred, have come to the conclusion that members of the present Congress, who were members of the XXXIXth Congress, are not entitled to receive any payment on account of mileage until the first of the session commencing on the first Monday in December, 1867. Those entitled to three mileages are such as were not members of the pre-

It is stated here on authority to-night that Kilby Smith has beaten Herron in the race for the United States Marshalship of Louisiana, and that his nomination will be sent to the Senate to-merrow. His chances of confirmation will be about equal to those of Gen. Steadman for Collector, who will, undoubtedly, be rejected, unless the compromise state of Radicals and Johnsonites is broken.

Dick Taylor, the ex-Rebel General, arrived here to night direct from New-Orleans. He is here en a ssion from the Louisiana Legislature to confer with President Johnson in reference to the Military Reconstruction bill. Recently, Taylor and Wade Hampton had a conference in New-Orleans on the same matter, and it is understood that Hampton's recent action in attending a white and colored mass meeting in South Carolina resulted from said confer-

The Committee on Retrenchment, charged with the investigation of the financial condition of the Treasury, commenced their labors to-night at that Department.

The veto message concerning the Supplemental Reconstruction bill, was the subject of Cabinet consultation to-day.

XLTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

BY YELBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill to divide California into two Judicial Districts. Referred to the Judicial Constitution of the Consti

eigry Committee.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, known as the Ruggles property, without the previous consent of the State of New-York, provided the title is otherwise approved by the Attorney-General.

as the Ruggies property, without the previous cheech of
the State of New York, provided the title is otherwise approved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Anthony explained that there was a general law
requiring the assent of a State Legislature for a proposal
like the above. The appropriation had already been
made, and it only required this resolution to complete the
purchase. The resolution was passed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to conform
the laws of practice and pleadings in the Courts of the
United States to the laws of the respective States. It was
referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented the following concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

"Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of
Niesussippl, was captured by-a milliary force in the service of the United States on the 11th day of May, 1965,
and has since been held in confinement as a prisoner of
war and as a prisoner of State in Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and

"Whereas. The said Jefferson Davis stands charged on

war and as a prisoner of State in Fortress Monroe, virgina; and
"Whereas, The said Jefferson Davis stands charged on
the highest authority with the beinous crime of conspiracy to murder the late President of the United States,
Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and
"Whereas, The said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offenses charged against him,
and, through his legal advisers, by all means known to the
law has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial
by due process of law before a civil tribunal of competent
jurisdiction; therefore.
"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives
concurring, That the longer confinement of the said Jef-

concurring. That the longer confinement of the said of ferson Davis without a trial, or the assignment of a specific time for a trial, is not in accordance with the d mands of justice, the spirit of the laws, and the requirements of the Constitution; and that in common justic sound public policy and the National honor unite in r commending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought a speedy and public trial, or that he be released from coffinement on bail or on his own recognizances."

a speedy and public trial, or that he he released from confinement on bail or on his own recognizances."

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the bill reported yesterday for the exemption of agricultural implements imported as models from import duties. The substitute consists of two sections. The first exempts from duty works of art imported for presentation to the United States or any State or city. The second directs the Secretary of the Tressury to refund the duties collected during the last fiscal year on agricultural implements imported as models, and exempts such articles from duty until June 3, 1888.

Collection Of Taxes in the Southern States.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered on amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of persons engaged in the collection of the direct tax in the Southern States when in his judgment expedient, and to impose the duties of such persons upon the Collectors of Internal Revenue, who shall perform them without additional compensation. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the bill directing the Secre-

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the bill directing the Secre-tary of the Interior to suspend proceedings under the act of last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny.

Pending the consideration of this subject the morning

hour expired.
REIMBURSEMENT OF INDIANA ON ACCOUNT OF REBEL

The CHAIR said the business before the Senate was the joint resolution directing the reimbursement of Indiana for money expended for supplies and transportation furmished to the Indiana Militia, called out to repel the in-

nished to the Hudaha Marka, varion of that State.

The pending question was, on the motion of Mr. SHER-MAN (kep., Ohio), to include Ohio with Indians.

Mr. SHERMAN said Ohio ought to be included as she was at expenses for the Morgan raid as well as Indiana.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) said Kansas had expended \$259,000 to repel invasion, and ought to be included.

oluded.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) thought the Indiana bill ought to be determined on its merits, and not be loaded lown with amendments.

Mr. PATTERSON (Johnson, Tenn.) said that Tennessee

Mr. PATTERSON (Johnson, Tenn.) said that Tennessee had suffered more than any other State from Morgan's raids, but he would let the Indiana bill go through without attempting to include his State in it.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee. He thought the best way to settle all these claims was by a commission properly appointed to investigate them and include them all.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) contended that the claim of cach State ought to be presented and treated according to its inerits. Special acts had been passed for West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Missouri, and their claims were no more meritorious than those of Indiana.

The motion of Mr. EDMUNDS was agreed to by Yeas, 26; Nays, 7—so the bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

Committee,

The SOUTHERN RELIEF BILL.

The CLERK of the House here appeared, and announced the action of that body on the joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute people of the South and South-West.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. NORTON (Johnson, Minn.) demanded the Yeas and Nays, and the House amendment was concurred in by the

į	tollowing vo		EAS.		
	Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry,	Fessenden,	Morrill (Me.), n,Morrill (Vt.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer,	Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winklik Willey, Willson, Wilson, Yates—29.	
	* ****	NAYS.			
l	Anthony,	DIXON, I	NORTON, PATTERSON.	Ross. Wade-9.	

Cole, The bill now goes to the President.

The bill now goes to the President.

THE BOULIGNY BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregen) moved that the Senste resume the consideration of the bill of last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny.

THE APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked that, by unanimous consent, the bill repealing so much of the Bankrupt Law as requires Registers of Bankruptcy to be appointed by the Chief-Justice be taken up.

Mr. CONKLING hoped not. He hoped that a bill which ought not to be passed at all would not be taken up at this time.

THE BOULIGHT BILL.

The bill indicated by Mr. Williams was then taken up.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) resumed the floor on this
subject, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered an
mendment for the resolution of the House to suspend
the bill referred to until the close of the next session of

then passed.
Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill authorizing full pay and allowances to certain non-commissioned officers and

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

enlisted men detached from their regiments by order of the War Department to be attached to the brigade organ-ized in New-York by Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullman, but who, by reason of capture by the enemy, were not immediately mustered into such brigade.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DANGUETTY REGISTERS.

Affairs.

THE BANKRUPTCY REGISTERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL then called up the bill to amend the Bankrupt bill by repealing the provision for the appointment of Registers of Bankruptey by the Chief-Justice.

Mr. CONKLING moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Indiana.

Mr. CONKLING incover to be the state of the considered by the Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it had been informally considered by the Judiciary Committee already. There could be no object in referring it unless to defeat it.

Mr. CONKLING asked if Mr. Trumbull was understood to say that the bill had the sanction of a majority of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not say that, but he be

Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not say that, but he believed it would have received the sanction of a majority of the Committee if it had been regulatly before them. He explained the circumstances which led to the introduction of the bill. The duty of appointing Registers had increased the labors of the Chief-Justice to a very great extent. He had no clerk to examine the vast amount of papers sent to him from applicants for the office of Register. Besides there were grave doubts as to the emistitutionality of the bill in this regard. The appointment of inferior officers might be vested in the heads of Departments, or the courts of law, but the Chief Justice was not a Court, but only the presiding officer.

Mr. CONKLING said his recollections of the views of the Judiciary Committee on this bill did not agree with those of Mr. Trumbull. He did not think a majority of the Committee were in favor of the bill; it would be useless to send this bill to the House, for that body had given decided votes against its provisions, and would have defeated the Bankrupt bill rather than do what is new proposed. He hoped the Senate would refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

After further debate between Messrs, JOHNSON and FESSENDEN, Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend the bill by adding a section that the Bankrupt bill should take effect on the lat of June, but officers and registers may be appointed at any time after the passage of this act.

The bill and amendment were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TREATY OF GENEVA.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of the United States becoming a party to the Treaty of Geneva for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers.

EQUIPMENTS FOR THE TENNESSEE MILITIA.

The Senate agreed to the amendments of the House to the resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms to the State of Tennessee; also, to the amendments to the joint resolution exempting wrapping paper from internal tax.

to the joint resolution exempting wrapping paper from internal tax.

THE REIMBURSEMENT OF INDIANA AND OHIO.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the bill of Mr. Morton to reimburse Indiana for expenses in repelling Rebel raids. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners to examine and audit the claims of Ohio and Indiana, and appropriates a sufficient sum to pay them.

The bill was passed.

The Senate then, at 4:15, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROUTHERN RELIEF.

The House resumed, as the first business in order after the reading of the Journal, the Senate joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and South-Western States. The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, making the

the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, making the joint resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want, to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons in those Southern and South-Western States, where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread detitution. That the issue be made through the Freedmen's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to that end the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid of the unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations, provided that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriations already made for the Freedmen's Bureau."

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution was taken

YEAS.
Ketcham, Fruyn,
Koontz, Randall,

2	Anderson,	Eldridge.	Lincoln,	STEWART,	
0	Archer.	Ferrie.	Mallory,	Taber,	
50	Baker,	Ferry,	Marvin.	Taylor,	
	Banks,	For.	McCarthy,	Trowbridge,	
	Barnes,	Garfield,	Mercur,	Twitchell,	
•	Beaman.	Getz.	Miller,	Upson,	
	Benton.	Glossbrenner.		Van Aernam,	
П	Bingham,	Haight,	Morrissey,	Van Auken.	
-		Halsey.	Mungen,	Van Horn(NY)	
	Blaine,	Hamilton,	Myern,	V'nHorn (Mo)	
а	Blair,	Haves,	Newcomb,	Van Trump,	
3	Boutwell,	Holman,	Niblack,	Van Wyck,	
	Boyer,	Hubb'd (Towa		Ward.	
я	Brooks,	Hubb'd (W.V.	North Commencery	Washb'ne (In.)	
	Broomall,		(North,	Williams (Pa.)	
	Buckland,	Hulburd,	Orth,	Wilson (Iowa)	
я	Burr,	Humphrey,	Perham,	Wilson (Ohio),	
ч	Chanler.	Ingersoll,	Peters,	Windom	
23	Churchill.	Judd,	Pile,		
•	Clark (Ohio),	Julian,	Plants,	Woodbridge -	
20	Coburn,	Kelly,	Poland,	91	
ч	Cornell,	Kerr.	Polsley.		
33	NAVA.				
	Benjamin,	Driggs,	Lawrence, (C).)Scofield,	
	Butler,	Eckley,	Loan,	Shanks,	
		Farnsworth,	Logan,	Shellabarger,	
33	Cake,	Fields.	Moore,	Stevens, (Pa.)	
	Clarke, (Ka.)		O'Nelll,	Washburne.	
31	Cook.	Finney,		(Wis.)	
	Covode,	Gravelly.	Paine,	Welker.	
	Cullom.	Hopkins,	Sawyer,		
	Dodge,	Hunter,	Schenck,	Williams, (Ind)	
600	W. Constitution in			31.	

Mr. BAKER-(Rep., Ill.) presented a memorial and resolutions of the River Improvement Convention held in St. Louis last month, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution reported festerday by Mr. Hulburd (Rep., N. Y.) from the Committee on Public Expenditures was next taken up, and was modified by Mr. Hulburd so

" Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that Henry A. Smythe should be immediately removed from the effice of Collector of the Port of New-York, and that the Clerk of the House cause certified copies of this resolution to be laid before the Senate and the President of the United States."

Mr. HULBURD moved the previous question.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) appealed to Mr. Hulburd not to insist upon the previous question, as this was a question of reputation, and the person assailed should have some chance of being heard.

The House refused to second the "previous question," whereupon

whereupon Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) moved to amend the resolu-tion by making it read that "Henry A. Smythe be im-

tion by making it read that the proposed an ended of the proposed amendment. It would give Mr. Smyth the opportunity to defend his character, which was as dear to him as that of any member of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) said that he would not have supported the resolution reported by Mr. Hulburd because it proposed action which was beyond the jurishiction of Congress. If the House had the right to say that this man should be removed from office, it certainly would have the right to name his successor. In that case he would suggest the name of Horace Greeley. Then

that this man should be removed from office, it certainly would have the right to name his successor. In that case he would suggest the name of Horace Greeley. Then they would have the thing all square.

Mr. CHANLER, resuming the floor, said that he recognized the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens as the proper remedy in the case. He did not appear there to prevent but to urge investigation—not to defend Mr. Smythe's character, but to insist on a public inquiry into his acts. He thought this a good upportunity to set about a thorough reform in the civil service of the Government, and the New-York Custom-House was the best place to commence that reform. The imports there amounted to \$130,000,000 a year, but as the business was carried on there it was nothing but a political machine. He stood ready to support the impeachment if there was good ground for it.

for it.

Mr.SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) reminded the House
that there was no precedent for the action proposed, and
he argued that the matter should be referred to a committee, with instructions to report what action should be

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N.Y.) asked Mr. Shellabarger whether Mr. WOOD (Dem., N.Y.) asked Mr. Shellanaker was any precedent for the impeachment of an officer whom the President had the power to remove?

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied that the examples of impeachment were extremely sparse in the history of the country. He knew of no case where impeachment had been instituted against a person whom the President had been instituted against a person whom the President had been instituted against a person whom the President had been instituted against a person whom the President had been instituted against a person whom the President had no power of removal without the law the President had no power of removal without the assent of the Senate, since the passage of the Tenure of Office bill.

law the President had no power of the Tenure of assent of the Senate, since the passage of the Tenure of Office bill.

Mr. WOOD intimated that there was a doubt as to the constitutionality of that law.

Mr. PRUYN (Dem., N. Y.) spoks of the high character which Mr. Smyths had borne in New-York, and of the great confidence reposed in him. The management of the New-York Custom-House had been for years past a curse to the political party that controlled it. That administration should be reformed, the clerkships given out after competitive examination, and the fees reduced to the minimum. The New-York Custom-House was a disgrace to the country, and carried its baleful influence throughout the length and breadth of the land. He wished the conduct of Mr. Smythe to be thoroughly investigated, and if he were guilty of the acts attributed to him, he should be removed at once. But the House should first know what the facts were, and Mr. Smythe should have the apportunity, which is given to the meanest criminal, to defead hisaseif.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) modified his amendment set that the testiment taken by the Committee on Pub-

est criminal, to defead hisself.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) modified his amendment sethat it reads:

"That the testimeny taken by the Committee on Public Expenditures relating to the conduct of H. A. Smytha, Collector of the Port of New York, be referred to the said Committee, with a view to ascertain whether or not said Mr. Smythe has been guilty o, high crimes and misdemeanors sufficient to justify his impeachment, and if said Committee find, from that or other evidence, that he has been thus guilty, then to proceed to prepare articles of impeachment, and report the same to the House, and that they have leave to send for pecsons and papers."

Mr. HULBURD expressed his willingness to substitute that resolution for the one reported by him.

Mr. CHANLER, having the floor for an hour, yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mo.). saying that he wished thus to consume the morning hour, and let the matter go over until to-morrow, thus giving time to members to consider the matter.

Mr. NOELL spoke against the resolution till the close of the meridian hour, when the matter went over until to-morrow.

Mr. HEOOMALL (Rep., Pa.) moved to suspend the

rules so as to continue the consideration of the matter, but the House refused to do so by a vote of 69 to 40—less than two-thirds.

but the House refused to do so by a vote of 69 to 40—less than two-thirds.

MISSOURI TROOPS.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

The Benate amendment to the House joint resolution places certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounties. The amendment strikes out the words "and those borne on the rolls as slave."

On motion of Mr. McCLURG (Rep., Mo.) the amendment was concurred in, and the joint resolution goes to the President.

WRAPPING-PAPER ON THE FREE LIST.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to exempt wrapping paper made of wood or corn-stalks from internal tax was also concurred in.

TAXES ON CORPORATION NOTES.

The Senate amendment adding a new section imposing a tax of 10 per cent on the notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation that are paid by any National bank was then considered.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) explained the object of the amendment. He said that many banks in the South made use of municipal serip, thus avoiding the tax. The amendment placed that serip on the same footing as bank notes.

Various amendments to the amendment were offered pro and con.

Mr. JUDD (Rep., Ill.) moved to place wooden indders

Mr. JUDD (Rep., 111.) invect to plane a similar motion as to the products of hand looms.

Mr. EGGLESTON (Rep., Ohio) made a similar motion as to the products of hand looms.

Mr. BANKH (Rep., Mass.) moved to exempt wrapping paper made of Manilla.

Mr. BLAINE accepted that amendment, and subsequently it was modified so as to exempt from internal tax.

Mr. BLAINE accepted that amendment, and subsequently it was modified so as to exempt from internal tax wrapping paper of all descriptions.

Mesers. GARFIELD (Rep., O.) and ALLISON (Rep., Iowa), having been members of the last Committee on Ways and Means, opposed all these propositions.

Finally the question was taken on Mesers. Eggleston's and Myers' amendments, and they were rejected.

Then Mr. Judd's amendment was agreed to, and the Senate amendment as amended was concurred in by 68 to 56.

to 56.

FOST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

The Senate joint resolution to terminate a contract of a member of Congress with the Post-Office Department was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY moved an amendment empowering the Postmaster-General to reject any bid which he may deem exorbitant. Motion agreed to.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed.

New-Mexico.

The Senate joint resolution to make valid the laws of New-Mexico during the session of the Legislature held at Santa Fe from the 3d of December, 1866, to the 31st of January, 1867, they having been signed by the Secretary of the Territory in the absence of the Governor, was then passed.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee sufficient for 2,500 militia, to be accounted for by the State of Tennessee to the United States Govern-

y the black of the ment, was taken up.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) explained briefly the merits of the ioint resolution, and moved to amend by striking out

ment, was taken up.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) explained briefly the merits of the joint resolution, and moved to amend by striking out 2,500 and inserting 10,600.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) supported the resolution and amendment.

The vote was taken on the amendment, by Yeas and Nays, and resulted, Yeas, 172; Nays, 28; so the amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was passed. Joint Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Laflin, Ela, and Cake members of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) was permitted to have his name recorded as voting for the bill for the relief of destitution in the South.

HEAVY ORDNANCE AND BREEGI-LOADING MUSKETS.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Select Committee on Retremehment:

Resolved, That no more large guns, or cannons of any kind, shall be ordered, purchased, transported, or mounted, at the cost of the United States, until it has been determined by practical experiment that guns of the largest sizes, such as are now placed on ships or forts, are capable of enduring heavy charges, and of being fired rapidly; that no more projectiles, carriages, implements, or stores, intended for such guns, shall be paid for until the qualities of the guns shall be thus determined; and that no more of the Springfield, or other muskets, shall be altered to brech-loaders of these which require the barrel to be lined for the purpose of reducing the caliber. The Missouri contested election cases of Anderson's and Van Horn's was extended for 60 days.

The SPEAKER stated to the House that he would necessarily have to be absent from the city to-morrow, and he asked leave of absence, stating that it was the first time he had done so, and that he be permitted to designate a gentleman as Speaker designated Mr. Schenck to occupy the Chair to-morrow.

The PRIOLEAU SUITS.

On motion of Mr. HANKS, the President was requested to communicate copies of the Correspondence, legal pro-

the Chair to morrow.

THE PHOLEAU SUITS.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to communicate copies of the correspondence, legal proceedings, and other documents relating to the suit of the United States against Prioleau and others, pending in the English Court of Chancery, and the Secretary of State was authorized to make the communication in Fint.

THE CASE OF COLLECTOR SNYTHE.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules so as to resume the consideration of the impeachment resolution of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Port of New-York.

The rules were suspended, Yean 26, Nays 33.

Mr. WOOD moved that the House adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. CHANLER moved the postpenement of the resolution till the second Wednesday in December next. Disagreed to, there being only 13 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. STEVENS then moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The amendment offered by Mr. Stevens as a substitute to the provious of the previous question.

for the resolution reported by Mr. Huriburd was agreed to, with the addition that the Committee shall have power to sit during the recess.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. VIRGINIA.

GEN. LEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

BY TRIBERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
RICHMOND, March 22.—It will be authoritatively connounced to morrow that Gen. Lee is strongly in favor of the people voting for a Convention, and that every nacessary steps to prepare himself to vote, but to prepare all his friends, white and colored, to vote right. He thinks cooperation of all people, officials and citizens, should be prompt, and that the chief object should be to get as quickly and quietly as possible back into the Union, with such rights as are left us He thinks the oath proposed is such as every good citizen not disfranchised ought now to be able to take as a simple matter of truth and duty as a citizen of the country.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law providing for the payment on the 1st of July next, and on January 1st, 1868, at each period two per cent interest on the principal of the public debt. That being the interest which the State feels obliged to pay, until there is a settlement of accounts between her and West Virginia.

MARYLAND. SUNDAY CARS IN BALTIMORE.

SUNDAY CARS IN BALTIMORE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 22.—The House bill to allow the city cars of Baltimore to run on Sunday has passed the Senate, with a proviso that they shall not run until the vote of the city is taken at the next election.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.—The General Assembly of this State to night rescinded the previous order to adjourn to morrow at 12 o'clock. The time of adjournment was not again fixed.

SOUTH CAROLINA. MEETING OF FREEDMEN.

T TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.-A meeting consisting of about 500 freedmen, under the auspices of the Union League, was held last night. The speeches and resolutions were of a Radical character, and few whites

POLITICAL. MICHIGAN. DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LANSING, March 22.—The Legislature to-day confirmed Lorenzo B. Curtis of Saginaw as State Swamp Land Commissioner. The Governor has vetoed several mors Railroad bills, for the same reason as heretofore given. The bill to establish a State Female College was lost in the House. The Legislature will probably adjourn on Wednesday next.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS IN RAILWAY CARS. HARRISBURG, March 22.—Gov. Geary has signed the bill requiring railway companies to carry all passen-gers without distinction of color. TALBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

REPORT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Col. Bomford, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, states that there are at least 6,000 persons North Carolina, states that there are at least 6,000 persons in North Carolina suffering from want of food, of which number two-thirds are whites. Three thousand bushels of corn were distributed during the month, sent by the Southern Eclief Commission of New-York City. The distribution by the Bureau of Government rations were as fellows: To Hospitals, 6,483; Orphan Asylums, 1,715; 668-titute whites, 10,988; destitute blacks, 13,421.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Mr. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, forwarded to Mr. John T. Ford, manager of the Holliday-st. Theater in this city, a check for \$500 for the suffering poor of the South.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM REJECTED.

BUFFALO, March 22.—The Board of Trade to-day rescinded their former action in adopting the Cental system; also, in declaring that a barrel of flour should contain 200 pounds—thus practically returning to the old

ALBANY.

THE WHARVES AND PIERS BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE-THE EXTENSION OF THE EXCISE LAW TO THE STATE-REPORT OF THE FERRY INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE-THE EIGHT HOUR BILL OR-DERED TO THE THIRD READING-THE CONFER-

In the Senate this morning the Wharves and Piers bill was passed, only two Senators, Sutherland and Chambers, recording their vote against it. There have been only a few changes in the bill as printed in THE TRIBUNE.

bers, recording their vote against it. There have been only a few changes in the bill as printed in The Tribune. The principal feature was an amendment that the canal boats are not to pay the charges now exacted from them except they are moored to the wharves or piers.

The Benate, to-day, with only one negative vote, that of Senator Sutherland, passed the bill incorporating the main features of the Metropolitan Excise law into the law of 1857, and extending its provisions over the whole State. The amended law requires all persons who sell ale or beer to have a license, and makes it a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of \$50 for every violation of the law. The Commissioners are allowed to employ counsel to prosecute for violation of the law, and no person can sell liquor to a minor, nor to any one against the request of a wife, husband, parent, or child, The present Sunday clause of the Metropolitan Excise law is applied to the whole State. Senator O'Donnell was the principal advocate of the measure.

The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day reported favorably on the bill regulating the storage of combustible materials in buildings in New-York. The same Committee have come to a like conclusion on the bill establishing a paid Fire Department in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Keady introduced a bill to meorporate the Eighty-sixth Street Railroad Company, naming as corporators Thomas J. Pope, William Simpson, James M. Javvis, James O'Kane, Fred, Grote, John O'Shaughnessy, James A. Coleman, A. W. Bensou, and others. The route named runs through Fifth-ave., corner of Eighty-sixthst, along the latter to Third-ave, to Fifty-seventh-st., to Lexington-ave., to Twenty-first-st., to Third-ave, to Fifty-ninth-st., to Pearl, to William, Maiden-lane, Pearl, Whitehall to the ferry, thence along to Beaver, to William-st. to North William, Chatham-st. to Mott, Houston to the Bowery, to Twenty-first-st., to Latington-ave, to Twenty-first-st., to Lington-ave, to Fifty-ninth-st., to Third-ave, to Eighth-st., to Astor Place, Mercer-st.

Canal-st., to Merters, to Lexington-ave., to Sixty-fourth-st., with all necessary turnouts, working accommodations, &c., &c.

Mr. Oakey has introduced a bill providing that the Adjutant-General, under the direction of the Governor, shall cause a diploma to be engraved with suitable and patriotic designs and legends, and to confer the same as an honorable testimonial upon all the soldiers or sailors of the State of New-York, and appropriating \$25,000 for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act.

The bill introduced by Mr. Oakey relative to sales of grain, &c., and the market stands in New-York, provides that all grain and cereals shall hereafter be sold by weight. All peddlers or venders of vegetables or other articles are prohibited from erecting any booth or shed in the City of New-York, all such buildings being declared a public null vec. All apples, potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips and vertables sold both in New-York and Brooklyn, shall be sold by count or weight.

The minority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Ferries in the Metropolitan District favors allowing the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to hereafter have the superintendence of all terries in the District; also, the appointment of a Superintendent of Ferries at a salary of —, who shall have full control of all the ferries plying in the District, direct as to the size, character, and nonmber of boats wanted, frequency of trips, examine the qualifications of pilots, engineers, and officers, previding life saving apparatus for each boat, &c. &c. The majority report from the same Committee favors placing the ferrees under the authority of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners. Any person interfering with the Commissioners in the performance of the duties designed to be imposed on them by the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by fine, &c.

Mr. Bruce, in Assembly, introduced a bill to authorize an

Mr. Bruce, in Assembly, introduced a bill to authorize an elevated railroad in Broadway, naming as first corporators of the proposed road, William H. Williams, Jarvis Whitman, L. S. Lawrence, William G. Milligan, A. S. Foster, V. W. Smith, Vincent Clark, and others. The proposed road commences at South Ferry, near foot of Whitehallist, along the Bowling-green to Broadway, to Union-square, along or through the Park to Broadway; thence to Sixth-ave, to Fifty-inth-st, easterly to Fifth-ave., and westerly to Eighth-ave, near Harlem River, and along such street as may be necessary to unite at or near Harlem the road on said Fifth and Eighth-aves., the road to be constructed according to the plan of Win, H. Williams.

The Assembly to night ordered to a third reading, by a

The Assembly to-night ordered to a third reading, by a vote of ooto 12, the Eight-Hour bill. The New Conference Committees on the Convention bill, appointed to-day by delegates, and omitted the negro suffrage clause. It is thought this will be acceptable to both Houses.

APPOINTMENT OF NOTARY PUBLICS FOR KINGS COUNY.
The following nominations of the Governor for Notary
Publics were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday:

Peter Straub, Lifas B. Stutchfield, John C. Schenck,

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, March 22, 1867. BILLS REPORTED PAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Susquehanna Bridge

ompany. Also, relative to the bridge at Tonawanda. Relative to the Parochial Fund of the Episcopa Church.

By Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario)—To amend the charter of the Union League Club of New-York.

Amending the Charter of the New-York Hebrew Benevolent Society.

To change the name of Port Crane to Fenton.

Legalizing the acts of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

Bridge Company.

Increasing the powers of the Commissioners of Central Park.
To regulate the ferry between Rondout and Rhinebeck.
To regulate the sloma Phi Society.

The Constitutional Convention bill being announced from the Assembly, Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario) moved that the Senate do insist, and ask for a further Committee of Conference. Motion carried.

Mr. E. CORNELL (Rep., Tioga) introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Lumber Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company. The Westfield Charter bill. To apply to the State at large the provisions of the Metropolitan Excise law.

For the relief of the Niagara Street Railroad, Buffalo. The Oswego Falls Village Charter bill.

Amending the charter of Auburn.

Incorporating the Mount Morris Water-works Company.

Warnels Village Charter bill.

pany.

The Waverly Village Charter bill.

Extending the time for building the West Shore Rail-

road.

The Watertown School bill.

Creating a commission of Piers and Wharves for New-York.
Relative to the District-Attorney of Rensselear County.
Incorporating the Laborers' Protective Union of West

The Fourth-ave. Harlem Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

THE CONVENTION CONSERENCE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT announced as a second Conference Committee, on the part of the Senate on the Constitutional Convention bill: Messrs. Folger, Sessions, and H. C. Murphy.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES TAKES.

Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario) moved that the Judiclary Committee be instructed to report adversely on the bills to refund to banks and insurance companies the taxes collected from them on Government securities.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY (Dem., Kings) moved to strike out the instructions to report adversely.

The motion was carried, and the Committee was directed to report a general bill.

The motion was carried to considered to report a general bill.

EXPERIMENTAL RAILWAYS.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to authorize the construction of an experimental railway in the Counties of New-York and Westcheater was considered. Several amendments were made, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

CHOLERA AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHAIR presented a communication from the

The CHAIRA AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Hemeopathic Medical Society of New-York relative to the treatment of cholera by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. E. CORNELL (Rep., Tioga)—Relative to the closing up of Catakil Bank.

By Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.)—To provide for the closing up of Hamilton-square, New-York. Also, to refund the taxes collected from the Washington Insurance Company of New-York. ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WEED (Dem., Clinton) asked unanimous consent to put the bill establishing free schools throughout the State upon its third reading.

Consent was granted, and the bill passed. REMONSTRANCES.
Remonstrances were presented against a railroad in

To authorize the Excelsior Life Insurance Company to make official deposits.

To incorporate the Island View Gas Company.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

To incorporate the Richmond County Water Works. To amend the charter of the New-York Accidental In-To incorporate the United States Safe Deposit Com

To amend the statutes relative to the collection of taxes n Onondaga County.

To extend the jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts.

To extend New York-ave., Richmond County.

Relative to summary proceedings to recover the possession of laud.

ession of land.

In relation to the New-York County Clerk.

To incorporate the Rochester Water Works Company.

To incorporate the Eighth Regiment Association of

ew-York.
To improve the navigation of the Delaware River.
Relative to the support of the Poor Department in Eric

Relative to the support of the Poor Department in EricCounty.

To continue the corporation of the Brooklyn Institute.

To improve certain streets in Brooklyn.

To regulate the storage of combustible materials.

To incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York.

To establish a Fire Department in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the People's Savings Bank.

The resolution, that the Controller require the payment of the loan authorized by Chapter 296 of the Laws of 1840 within three months after notice, was adopted.

To encourage the construction of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to borrow mency upon certificates of indebtedness, for the purchase of school sites and school houses.

The bill to incorporate the Mott Memorial and Surgical Library. Stew-York was passed.

IHE CONVENTION BILL.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had refused to concur in the action of the Assembly on the Constitutional Convention bill, and asking the apappointment of another Conference Committee.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee on the part of the House:

Messrs. Hiscock, Littlejohn, G. W. Buck, H. Smith, and

e part of the House: Messrs. Hiscock, Littlejohn, G. W. Buck, H. Smith, and Wyeth.

By Mr. MEAD (Rep., Livingston)—To repeal the canal repair contract system.

By Mr. WILBER (Rep., Dutchess)—To enlarge the powers of the Board of Health of Poughkeepsic.

By Mr. HAYNES (Dem., Knox)—In relation to interest

noney.
By Mr. WELLS (Dem., Wayne)—To amend the charter
of Senaca Falls.

d Senaca Falls.

DUTCHESS COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

The bill to equalize assessments in Dutchess County

The bill to equalize assessments in Datebes 1.0429 was passed.

Recess to 7½ o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The bill to limit the hours of labor, constituting a day's work, in this State to eight hours, was the special order.

Messrs. KEADY and OAKEY of Brooklyn, CRIBEEN of Monroe, and SELKREG of Tompkins, advocated the bill at length.

The bill was ordered to a third reading without amend-

The bill was ordered to a third reading without amend nent. Adjourned. THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS-ADDRESSES BY DR. CUY-

LER, HORACE GREELEY AND OTHERS, TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 22.-The afternoon session yesterday was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Ellenville, Ulster Co. The second and third resolutions

as given in the report of yesterday were, after a lengthy discussion, adopted. The speeches bore mainly on the License law; deprecating strongly any changes in the Metropolitan Police District, and calling for the extension of the Sunday law over the whole State.

EVENING.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff of Albany. The Rev. Dr. Knox of Rome was the first speakes. He began by reading the following letter from the Licentenant-Governor:

you labor. I sincetely frust that your efforts to prevent any present modification of the Excise law at New-York and Brooklya may be smeared full. This law has that fir seared to these great eities quiet Sabbatis and a marked decrease in almorder and crime. It deserves and should receive a fais, therough, and practical trail. Year respectfully yours.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklya sand: One of his grandfathers had been Mayor of this good old Dutch town of Albany, but as he had married a Connecticut wife, it would account for the radical manner in which he (Dr. C.) presented his Conservative views. The question is asked, What do you Temperance men new propose to do! We look back upon glorious results, as well as some mistakes, in past years. We intend to repeat those triumplas and avoid those mistakes in the future. We intend to emancipate men and women who have been slaves to strong drink, and when once free, not to send men back through the lines, as at first we sent back our colored friends in the late war. We want to muitiply such cases as that of the noble-hearted Senator Vates of Hilmois. Over \$12,000,000 are spent every year for intoxicating fluors in New-York City. This must produce a fearful amount of drunkards. And the same is irrie in its degree of this City of Albany. Have you not seen it—have you not seen some of the noblest of the sons of this State reelling up to younder Caputol, or sitting with drooping intellect, when they should soar to the highest we alm in the next place to check the drinking usages of society. How! By proving to people that every drop of alcohol is a poison, and is neither good for food nor health stimulation. We want to prove that every man who uses alcohol keeps society. How! By proving to people that every drop of alcohol is a poison, and is neither good for food nor health stimulation of two principles, "Loyalty to Government," and "the largest possible Freedom consistent with law." No party can stand that dares to lower is standard. I see by the papers that some amend

which gave power to arrest violators and which gave power to arrest violators and analy, and close their shops. It will be presented for its third reading and passage to-morrow, and he could promise that there would not be six votes against it. Horsee Greeley said he would speak of the relation of law to temperance, and of temperance to law. If alcohol is a deadly poison, then our position is right; if it is not, then we are wrong. How shall we determine that I I a child of five finds a bottle holding a gill of gin, or brandy, or whisky, and drinks thereof, it dies. Why! Not because of the quantity; but it is the quality of the liquid that kills. If a man drinks a pint of brandy on a wager and falls dead, what kills him! It is the poison of the alcohol that destroys him. Why is it that men still drink it! They say, others have drank it for fifty years, and it has not killed them. Yes; because it is a slow process of posoning. We rame can adapt itself to any or arsents. Poison may be taken slowly, as it was by King Mitridates, to guard himself against assassination. You see a man lying in the gutter, and one asks, "What's the matter with him! Another says," He's intoxicated," that is to say, he is poisoned. An excess of liquor maker a man deathly sick. Nature is kind, and sends a merciful relief to save his life. If a man says, "I can drink half a dozen glasses and not feel it," he should beware. It were better for him that nature should reject one or two glasses. A friend of his who had never been drunk, and whom he had never known even to drink, fiell dead in the bosom of his family, because nature would not reject the poison. Old men who drink freely are spared, monuments, one in a thousand, whose friends and beon combanies have deeped off one by one. Sound he doubly featful, for its of the poison with the drinks and be combanies have deeped of the by one. Sound had be doubly featful, for its of the poison with the drinks had been combanies the poison had be not the system, save to counteract some other poiso Troy. The Fourth-ave, Harlem Railroad bill was made the